

HUGE CODES

WHAT IS HTML?



HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

The structure of all content in a browser.

**A WEBPAGE IS A HOUSE
HTML IS THE FLOORPLAN OF THAT HOUSE.
IT DEFINES STRUCTURE.**

It is the framework that contains our content, and defines how the content flow will be presented. It gives us a way to create semantic structure for components of our webpage.

Using HTML, we can define how our content is to be interpreted and consumed by users and computers.

Either by visually consumption or even by screen readers.

HTML does not define the visual, or presentational style at all.

It strictly gives our content structure.

A BASIC WEB PAGE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Download the starter file at

github.com/drewminns/hugecodes-session1

HTML is made up of elements that describe our content. We create these elements by wrapping our content in tags.

A basic element:

```
<h1>Hello! </h1>
```

All opening tags begin with an opening angle bracket <, have the name of the element we want to use, and conclude with a closing angle bracket >.

<p>

Following the opening tag, we insert the content we want to present.

`<p>Hey, I'm an element`

Finally, we close the element by writing a structure much like the opening tag, but the difference being, that we append a forward slash / to the opening angle bracket.

`<p>Hey, I'm an element</p>`

Be sure to always close your elements the proper way.

It will be a nightmare otherwise!

WLED

There are some elements that have no closing tag, and thus contain no content.

Soon...

SOME COMMON TYPOGRAPHICAL ELEMENTS

Headings are used to define headings in your content.

They range from H1 all the way down to H6 and allow you to create heirarchy in your content.

`<h1>Heading 1</h1>`

`<h2>Heading 2</h2>`

`<h3>Heading 3</h3>`

`...`

`<h6>Heading 6</h6>`

Generic content should be contained within P (paragraph) tags, even if it's just one word.

`<p>Look ma! I'm coding!</p>`

To create inflection in your content, you can use the **strong** and **em** elements accordingly.

These elements are used within headings and paragraphs to give more meaning to the content.

The strong element is used to provide added importance to certain sections of a paragraph.

```
<p><strong>Warning!</strong> This is  
<strong>Very Important</strong></p>
```

The em element is used to change the meaning of content.

```
<p>I  <em>love</em>  coding</p>
```

```
<p>I  love  <em>coding</em></p>
```

Notice that in the examples before, that each tag was closed and opened in a certain order.

This is called 'nesting' and it's important that you open and close tags in the correct order.

The most important part of HTML is the separation of content and style.

HTML is strictly used to provide content hierarchy and semantic meaning and should never be used to provide a visual style.

Some previous HTML tags included the following:

<u>I 'm underlined text!</u>

I 'm bold text!

<marquee>Anyone remember the marquee tag?</
marquee>

Try describing underlined content to a visually impaired person.

How about bold text.

ACCESSIBILITY

ACCESSIBILITY STARTS WITH HTML.

Writing good semantic code allows all users to use websites.

If you use a monitor or a screen reader, a mouse or a keyboard, you should be able to use the internet.

That being said...

HOMEWORK

CSS NEXT?